

BY JOHN H. OBERLY & CO.

CAIRO, ILLINOIS, NOVEMBER 2, 1870.

ONLY DAILY PAPER IN EGYPT.

The Bulletin.

From the Address of Democratic Congressmen
Let there be no dissensions about minor
matters; no time lost in discussion
of dead events; no manifestation of
narrow or proscriptive feeling; no
sacrifice of the cause to gratify per-
sonal ambition or resentment.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—STATE-AT-LARGE,
GEN. WILLIAM B. ANDERSON,
Of Jefferson County.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
CHARLES HEDLEY,
Of Sangamon County.
FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
CHARLES FENNER,
Of Peoria County.
FOR PENITENTIARY COMMISSIONER, (LONG TERM),
GEN. FRANCIS E. SHEPARD,
Of Cook County.
FOR PENITENTIARY COMMISSIONER, (SHORT TERM),
THOMAS REDMOND,
Of Adams County.
FOR CONGRESS—THIRTEENTH DISTRICT,
COL. JOHN McCRESS, of White Co.
FOR SENATOR, 1ST DISTRICT,
N. K. GIBSON, of Hamilton County.
THOMAS A. McHOLLOUGH, of Union Co.
FOR REPRESENTATIVE, FIVE—1ST DISTRICT,
H. WATSON WARR,
OF JEFFERSON.
ALEXANDER H. IRVIN,
OF COOK.
JOHN H. GOSMAN.

THE New York Democrat says: "There is considerable in the papers about the 'prison reform congress,' that is in session somewhere. Bless you, prisons never can reform Congress, though it would be a temporary relief to have it tried on some of the members. We nominate Ben Butler as an experiment."

THE political friends of the great German leader, Carl Schurz, of Missouri, are being decapitated by President Grant without mercy. The German Senator does not, however, in the language of Lincoln, "sear at a hooter," and fights back with spirit.

If you are unwilling to increase the burdens of taxation that already weigh too heavily on our shoulders, vote NO upon the proposition to issue \$100,000 county bonds for the purpose of commencing a high water road leading out from Cairo toward Unity—a road that cannot be finished within the next twenty years without bankrupting the county.

THE N. Y. Herald very truly says: "The Democratic party, learning wisdom from the past, and modifying its policy to the accomplished facts and exigencies of the times, has a future before it. Using the new powers of the age and standing upon a Conservative platform, so as to arrest the revolutionary tendencies of the Republicans and preserve the harmony of local State government with Federal authority, the Democrats may again attain the ascendancy and have another long lease of power."

THE county tax is already 65 cents on the \$100; the school tax is 60 cents; the special tax is 50 cents; the State is \$1.30—total \$3.05 on the \$100. Shall we add at least 90 cents to that sum by voting for the propositions submitted by the County Court? Are we in a condition to assume the payment of such largely increased taxes? Clearly not. Let your vote say NO at the election next Tuesday.

A BANK check for \$500, which has had a curious history, was sent to the Treasury Department at Washington a short time since. It was taken from the body of a murdered Texan cattle drover, several years ago, by Indians, who in consequence of the variety of colors in the rich engravings, attached some special importance to it, and cut the paper into several pieces, dividing them among the tribe. A Peace Commissioner finally persuaded the gentle savages to give up the pieces, and he pasted them together and forwarded the check (now complete) to Washington.

THE TRUTH.

Let Taxpayers Read and Reflect.
(From the Chicago Tribune, Radical.)
Congress still maintains taxes direct and indirect to the amount of not less than \$300,000,000. OF THIS ENORMOUS TAX LESS THAN ONE HALF IS RECEIVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.—The remainder is distributed to private individuals, and to classes who control legislation.

WHERE ARE THE MUNN-MUNN AFFIDAVITS?

Fully three weeks ago, D. W. Munn, declared, in his court house speech, that when the affidavits of Clark and Wiley (which fasten upon him a treacherous opposition to Gen. Raum) were published in the Cairo BULLETIN, he would publish his own affidavit and that of E. W. Munn, declaring that Clark and Wiley had sworn falsely.

The affidavits of Clark and Wiley were published in the BULLETIN nearly two weeks ago; but where are the affidavits of D. W. and E. W. Munn? He solemnly declared, in the presence of more than two hundred persons that he would publish them! Again we ask, where are they?

D. W. Munn can, with perfect complacency, fulminate falsehood from the stump; but had as he is, he hesitates to commit perjury.

We submit, therefore, that in refusing to publish the joint affidavit of Munn & Munn, he has violated a promise voluntarily made to at least two hundred of his fellow citizens! But, better that, ten thousand times better, than that he should, by complying with his promise, fasten upon his soul the blot of perjury.

"THE LOW, LAZY, LOUNGING, LICENTIOUS IRISH."

Col. Crebs, standing before the people as an honest man; as a man whose personal and official honesty even his opponents cannot question, a few desperate Radicals of this city, have hatched up the miserable story, that fourteen years ago, he was a Know-Nothing. The charge is too absurd to excite any other reply than that of derision. The poor disparaging fellows who repeat this foolish charge, have only their naked word to support it; and if they had any idea of the contempt and derision they are exciting among the very class of people they expect to humbug, they would be forced into the conclusion that the Irish do not believe Radical election lies "worth a cent."

It is unnecessary to prove that Col. Crebs is not and never was a Know-Nothing, because nobody believes that he is, ever was or ever can be. He is, as stated yesterday, of German parentage, and is an enemy to proscription in any shape. But how stands it with D. W. Munn? We have the proof that during the years 1854-5-6 he was a violent Know-Nothing, and in the public prints of Charleston, Illinois, over his own initials, denounced a large element of our foreign born citizens as "LOW, LAZY, LOUNGING, LICENTIOUS 'IRISH'!"

Will Mr. Munn deny this charge? Will any responsible friend deny it for him? If he does deny it, personally or through his friend, we will fasten the charge upon him as with rivets of steel. The cry of "stop thief!" raised by the "financial agent" and other friends of Mr. Munn, was made in anticipation of this very charge. We have proven so much on him; shown him to be so utterly unworthy, that the mercy in our composition would have caused us to pass over this one of his scores of obnoxious acts, utterances and characteristics, if the indiscretion of his friends had not compelled us to expose it.

In conclusion, we repeat that during the years 1854-5-6 Dan Munn was a Know-Nothing; he has furnished the evidence over the initials of his own name. Let him ask for that evidence, and it shall be forthcoming.

A RESUME.

The canvass is rapidly drawing to a close; and, contemplating the part the BULLETIN has taken, we cannot say that we have anything to recall or apologize for.

In dealing with D. W. Munn, the Radical candidate for Congress, we only waged that kind of warfare which he initiated. Damaging as the charges are that we have preferred against him, we ask every unprejudiced reader of our paper, if we have not supported each and every one of them by evidence that leaves but little, if any, doubt of his guilt.

We have proven that D. W. Munn treacherously endeavored to compass the defeat of Gen. Raum.

We have shown that, in the State Senate chamber, he denounced, in the most violent terms, the Fuller Railroad bill, and immediately voted for it.

We have shown that he, of all the Radical Senators of the State, worked

in the interest of the Wiggins' Ferry Company (a rich Missouri corporation) to defeat a measure, local to St. Clair county, and in the defeat of which it is difficult to see that he had any other than a "valuable" interest.

We have shown that he used his influence to cause the removal of Col. Graham, a crippled soldier, an honest man, an efficient and obliging officer, from the Cairo postoffice, that his clique and family might control that official flesh pot.

We have shown by affidavits that, when he was in the substitute business in Cairo, he put a young man into the naval service, and then paid him only one third of the bounty promised.

We have shown that, as Senator, he spoke in favor of and voted for a bill to turn over to the surgeon's dissecting knife, the bodies of all poor and friendless paupers that might die in Illinois.

We have shown, by evidence that has not, to our knowledge, been gainsaid, that in the spring of 1863, in the face of a defiant enemy at Vicksburg, and in spite of the declaration of General Grant that "no officer's resignation would be accepted except for inefficiency or cowardice," he resigned his commission, came home, and never returned to the army.

We have shown that his dealings with the people of Union and Perry counties, while he occupied a seat in the State Senate, were of a character to create more than a suspicion that he was governed entirely by "pecuniary" motives, and that his services as legislator were subject to the control of his law partner.

And so on, ad libitum.
Day after day we have multiplied charges against D. W. Munn, and we ask candid men if a single one of them has been disproved? If we have established them, by evidence entitled to belief, they stamp him as an unworthy man. If we have proven a single one of them to be true, he is unfit to represent this people in the Congress of the United States, and honest men, irrespective of party affiliations, should see to it that he is defeated.

Indictment of the Republican Party.

Herewith we give an extract from a letter of the Radical candidate for Congress in the Rochester (N. Y.) district, to a United States senator. That he knows whereof he speaks, and is competent to testify upon questions relating to Radical management of our finances, the fact that he was at one time Comptroller of the currency ought to be proof positive. Here is the extract:
"It can be clearly demonstrated that frauds and evasions are practiced to such an extent that not more than one-half of the amount is collected that should and would be if the laws were enforced with administrative ability and integrity. The result is that the honest tax-payers are now paying upon a basis of revenue of about nine hundred millions of dollars per annum, while not more than half of that sum finds its way into the treasury. Statistics of the manufactures, productions, etc., of the country will prove that if the tax to which they are subjected were fairly collected, and the same rate applied to our customs duties, the income of revenue would amount to about the sum named above, nine hundred millions of dollars."

FRENCH PROCLAMATION

Treason of the Emperor and Bazarine.

TUESDAY, October 31.—A government council was held last night, which lasted until a late hour.

The following proclamation was issued this morning:
French Republic! Liberty! Equality! Fraternity!

Proclamation to the French people.
Frenchmen! raise your spirit and resolution to the fearful beigh of the perils which have broken on the country. It still depends on us to mount above misfortune, and show the world how a great people may be who are resolved not to perish, and whose courage increases in the midst of calamity.

Metz has capitulated. The general on whom France counted has just taken away from his country in its danger more than one hundred thousand of its defenders. Marshal Bazaine has betrayed us; he has made himself the agent of the man of Sedan and an accomplice of the invaders; and regardless of the honor of the army of which he had charge, he has surrendered without making a last effort 120,000 fighting men and 20,000 wounded men, guns, cannon and the strongest citadel of France, Metz. We are ready for the last sacrifices in the face of our enemies whom, everything favors.

Such a crime is above even the punishment of justice.
Meanwhile, the French measure the depths of the abyss into which the empire has been precipitated. For twenty years France submitted to this corrupting power, which extinguished in her the springs of greatness and life. The army of France, stripped of its national character, became, without knowing it, an investment of tyranny, and is swallowed up in spite of the heroism of the soldiers by the treason of the chiefs in the disasters of the country. In less than two months 250,000 men have been delivered over to the enemy, a sinister sequel to the military coup d'etat of

December. It is time for us to rouse ourselves, citizens, and under the arms of the Republic, which we have determined not to allow to capitulate within or without, to seek in the extremity even of our misfortune the condition of our political and social morality and manhood. However tried by disaster let us be found neither panic stricken nor hesitating, let us swear never to give up so long as there remains an inch of sacred soil under the soles of our feet, let us hold high the glorious banner of the French revolution. Our cause is that of justice and of right. Europe sees it. Europe feels it. In the presence of many unmarred misfortunes spontaneously receiving from us neither invitation nor encouragement, she is moved and she begins to act. No illusion is new to us. No longer languish or grow weak, and let our acts show that we can ourselves maintain her honor, independence and integrity, all these makes a country proud and free. Long live the Republic, indivisible. Signed, Cremieux, Glais, Besain, Gambetta.

DEMOCRATS AND RADICALS.

What the Germans of California Think of the Democratic and Republican Parties.

The Germans of California have been studying the political economy of the government, and the result of their investigations have promulgated the following as their earnest convictions:

"We owe to the Democratic party the liberal naturalization laws under which we have become citizens of a free republic. We owe to that party the repeal of the odious Sunday laws by which we were trampled under Radical authority. We owe that party that our common schools have become a State institution. Our countrymen throughout the Western States owe to the liberal presumption laws passed by the Democratic party their easily acquired farms and homes."

The account between the Germans and the Radical party is thus tersely stated:
"We owe to the Radical party the present odious system of internal revenue, continued by the voice of the party after its necessity was past. We owe to that party the present unjust and odious high tariff that is eating out our substance; and we owe it to the oppressive taxes that we are compelled to pay to support an army of federal assessors and collectors. And, more than all, we owe to that party the odious scheme to the Republican party, if he should resign his seat in the Senate of the United States in order to accept the appointment, the place he occupies would be filled by a Democrat."

Now it does not strike us that the reason given by Mr. Morton is sufficient. On the contrary, the result of the Indian election affords a very excellent reason why he should resign his Senatorship without affording any reason whatever for his appointment as minister. He should resign his senatorship because the people of Indiana have decided against him. He does not represent them any longer; and though he has a formal title to retain his place, if representative government means anything, and republican institutions are any better than a cover for fraud, his duty is to retire. We are aware that we are preaching a higher political morality than is in vogue with professional partisans and men who play the political game with regard solely to their own interests; but, nevertheless, we insist that a true sense of honor would impel Mr. Morton to leave a place to which, morally, his title has become extinct.

He should not be appointed Minister, because it is a dishonest custom which has obtained, and injurious to the standing of the Administration by which it is practiced—that of making it a hospital for broken down political hacks when the people have rejected. It is a defiance of the popular will, which no administration can afford to exhibit, and which the people are quick to comprehend and ready to resent. Mr. Morton has done as much as any living man to overlook the Republican party in Indiana, and the defeat of that party, more than other cause, is attributable to his domineering disposition, unscrupulous ambition, and very questionable reputation. There is no need that the Administration should make itself a potted field for such relics, or a lazaret house for such incurables.

THE DEBATE ON SPIRITUALISM.—The debate on spiritualism between the Rev. John Moore and the Rev. Moses Hull still progresses nightly, but makes no progress. The only interesting feature of the debate last night arose out of an assertion by the Rev. John Moore, that spiritual mediums were ordinarily thin and puny creatures, whose vitality was all consumed by the exercise of their profession. The Rev. Moses Hull in his reply offered pit Miss Lizzie Keyser, a woman needing no introduction, against Mr. Moore in a wrestling match. As Miss Keyser must weigh, judging from appearances, about two hundred and eighty-five pounds, and Mr. Moore not more than one hundred and forty-two and a half, it will readily be seen that Mr. Hull gained a decisive advantage in the debate last night. [Cincinnati Gazette, October 31st.]

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For Restoring to Gray Hair its Original Color.

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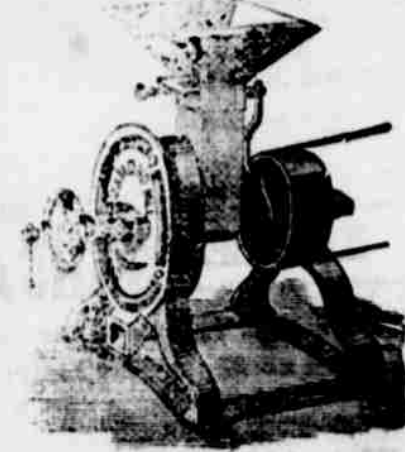
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As a rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use, there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result of using the use of Murry and Latham's Florida Water. Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate and agreeable fragrance.

Those who are Sick, or

Afflicted with any chronic difficulty, should without delay write for Dr. Hamilton's New Treatise, sent free to any address.
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PAY TAXES,
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Are Prepared to Supply Customers
with the Best Quality of
PITTSBURG

AND
Illinois Coal.

Orders left at Halliday Bros. Office,
No. 70 Ohio Levee, or at the Coal
Yard below the St. Charles Hotel, will Receive Prompt
Attention.

The "Tug Mountain" will bring Coal alongside
steamers at any hour, day or night.
Cairo, Oct. 24th, 1870.

THE OPIUM HABIT.

Cured without pain or suffering, by an entirely
new discovery.

DR. S. E. COLLINS,
At Lagarto, Laporte county, Ind., cures the worst
forms of the habit in from three to nine months,
or according to the quantity or length of time the
patient has used the non-destructing poison. For
full particulars of the above, send a three
cent stamp and you will receive, at once, a
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phine and laudanum, discontinued at once, with-
out any prostration, pain or suffering. All cor-
respondence strictly confidential. If requested,
those who wish to take treatment must state the
exact amount of the drug used weekly, whether
gun, snuff, morphine, laudanum or preparation
of opium in other forms.

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or according to the quantity or length of time the
patient has used the non-destructing poison. For
full particulars of the above, send a three
cent stamp and you will receive, at once, a
copy of a sure, so you can write to those who
have been cured. Patients can be cured and at
once to their daily occupations. Opium, mor-
phine and laudanum, discontinued at once, with-
out any prostration, pain or suffering. All cor-
respondence strictly confidential. If requested,
those who wish to take treatment must state the
exact amount of the drug used weekly, whether
gun, snuff, morphine, laudanum or preparation
of opium in other forms.

124 COMMERCIAL AVENUE, CAIRO, ILLINOIS.